# Viewports 

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# or: Why responsive design works 

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## Pixels

## A pixel is not a pixel

- CSS pixels
- Device pixels

You already know what they are. You just don't realise it.

## CSS pixels

- CSS pixels are the ones we use in declarations such as width: I90px or padding-left: 20px
- They are an abstract construct
- Their size increases or decreases when the user zooms


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## Device pixels

- Device pixels are the physical pixels on the device
- There's a fixed amount of them that depends on the device




## What kind of pixels?

In general, almost all pixels you use in your code will be CSS pixels.

The only exception is screen.width
... but screen.width is a serious problem that we'll study later



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## Viewports

- The 34\% is calculated relative to its container: the <body>.
- Every block-level element, including <html> and <body>, has an implicit width: 100\%.
- So we get $34 \%$ of the <body> width of 100\%.
- I00\% of what? Of the <html> width, which is again 100\%.


## Viewports

- The <html> element's width is calculated relative to the viewport.
- Also called the initial containing block.
- On desktop it's equal to the browser window width.
- On mobile it's more complicated.


## Viewports

- When you zoom in, you enlarge the CSS pixels
- and as a result less of them fit on the browser screen
- Thus the viewport becomes smaller


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## viewport (about 580px)

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phone.

Nowadays most web conferences feature a mobile session, and most mobile conferences a web session. The obvious next step is Mobilism: a conference wholly dedicated to mobile web design and

## Viewports

- On mobile it's quite a bit more complicated
- Mobile browsers must render all sites correctly, even if they haven't been mobileoptimized
- If the (narrow) browser window were to be the viewport, many sites would be squeezed to death




## Viewports

- That's why the mobile browser vendors changed the rules:
- By default, the viewport is $800-1024 \mathrm{px}$ wide (depending on the browser)
- We call this the layout viewport
- Responsive design is the art of overriding the default width of the layout viewport



## Viewports

- But this layout viewport is now much wider than the mobile screen
- Therefore we need a separate viewport for the actual window width
- We call this the visual viewport



# JavaScript - layout viewport 

document. documentElement.clientWidth document.documentElement.clientHeight

Works (almost) everywhere.

# JavaScript - visual viewport 

window.innerWidth
window.innerHeight
Doesn't work in Android 2, Opera Mini, and UC 8.

## Viewports

So the desktop viewport has been split into two:

- layout viewport
- visual viewport


## Viewports

## So the desktop viewport has been split into

two:

- layout viewport
- visual viewport

But there's a third mobile viewport that has no equivalent on the desktop:

- ideal viewport



## Ideal viewport

- What mobile browser vendors want is to give the site the perfect width for the device
- so that zooming and panning are not necessary
- and the user can read the text
- Enter the ideal viewport, which has the ideal size for the device
- Essentially a width and a height




## Ideal viewport

- There are no wrong dimensions for the ideal viewport.
- They're what they need to be for the device they run on.
- (Admittedly, there are weird values. But they're not wrong.)

Ideal viewport: 320px


Ideal viewport: 320px

screen.width
screen. height
UNRELIABLE!
Some browsers define screen.width and screen.height as the dimensions of the ideal viewport
while others define them as the number of device pixels


## Meta

 viewport
## Meta viewport

- In order to create a responsive design we must set the layout viewport dimensions to the ideal viewport dimensions.
- How?


## Meta viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width">

## Meta viewport

<meta name="viewport" content="width = device-width">
- By default, the layout viewport is between 800 and 1024 pixels wide.
- The meta viewport tag sets the width of the layout viewport to a value of your choice.
- You can use a pixel value (width=400)
- or you can use the device-width keyword to set it to the ideal viewport


## Meta viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="width = device-width">

- I'm assuming this does not come as a surprise
- But ...
- did you know that the following does exactly the same?


## Meta viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="initial-scale = 1">

- In theory, initial-scale gives the initial zoom level (where I = I00\%)
- I00\% of WHAT?
- Of the ideal viewport
- In practice, it also sets the layout viewport dimensions to the ideal viewport


## Meta viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="initial-scale = 2">

- In theory, initial-scale $=2$ tells the browser to zoom in to 200\%.
- It does so, but many browsers set the layout viewport to half the ideal viewport.
- Why half? Because zooming to 200\% means that only half as many CSS pixels fit the visual viewport


## Meta viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="initial-scale = 1">

- And yes, this is weird.
- I wonder what Apple was smoking when it set these rules.


## Let's mess things up

## Meta viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="width = 400, initial-scale = 1">

- Now the browser gets conflicting orders.
- Set the layout viewport width to 400px.
- No, wait, set it to the ideal viewport width (and also set the zoom to l00\%).
- Browsers react by taking the highest value


## Min-width viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="width = 400, initial-scale = 1">

- "Set the layout viewport width to either 400 px , or the ideal viewport width, whichever is larger"
- If the device orientation changes, this is recalculated.
- As a result, the layout viewport now has a minimum width of 400 .
- Is this useful? Dunno.


## Safari workaround

<meta name="viewport" content="width = device-width">
- Safari always takes the portrait width (320 on iPhone, 768 on iPad).
- Sometimes this is what you want; at other times it isn't.
- How to solve this?


## Safari workaround

<meta name="viewport"
content="initial-scale = 1">

- Now Safari does it right. In portrait mode it's the ideal portrait width; in landscape mode it's the ideal landscape width.
- All other browsers do the same.
- Except for IE, which has exactly the opposite bug.


## Safari workaround

<meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">

- Use both device-width and initial-scale.
- initial-scale works in Safari
- device-width works in IE
- and both work in all other browsers


## Perfect meta viewport

<meta name="viewport"
content="

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { width = device-width, } \\
& \text { initial-scale = 1"> }
\end{aligned}
$$



## Media queries

@media all and (max-width: 600px) \{ .sidebar \{
float: none;
\}
\}

## Media queries

- There are two important media queries:
- width (min-width and max-width)
- device-width (min-device-width and max-device-width)
- width is the one you want




# Media queries - device-width 

- device-width media query is always equal to screen.width
- but the problem is screen.width may have two meanings, depending on the browser:
- I) ideal viewport
- 2) number of device pixels




## Media queries - width

- width gives the width of the layout viewport
- This is what you want to know
- Works always and everywhere



## Responsive design

- Set the layout viewport width to the ideal viewport width (or, rarely, another value)
- Use the width media query to figure out how wide the layout viewport is
- Adjust your CSS to the width you found
- That's how responsive design works. You already knew that, but now you understand why it works.


## Media queries

- Always use min- or max-width.
- Thus you define a breakpoint: "these styles are valid for all widths equal to or less/ greater than X"
- Exact widths, such as 320, are going to misfire in a lot of browsers. (Remember the $342 p x$ of the ZIO.)
- There's more than just the iPhone.


## Responsive design

<meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">
@media all and (max-width: 600px) \{
\}

## Responsive design

- But we'd like to make our design respond to the physical width of the device, too.
- For instance, by setting a min-width: 25 mm on our navigation items
- Tough luck
- You can't



## CSS units

## CSS units

- width: 25 mm does not mean the element is 25 real-life millimeters wide
- Instead, it means 94.488 pixels
- cm, mm, in, pica, and pt are in a sense fake units, because they do not correspond to the real world


## CSS units

- I inch is defined as 96 CSS pixels
- If you zoom, the CSS pixels become larger,
- and your inches become larger, too.
- It has nothing to do with the real world.


## CSS units

- I inch is defined as 96 CSS pixels
- I inch is defined as 2.54 cm
- 1 cm is defined as 10 mm
- I inch is defined as 72 points
- I pica is defined as 12 points


## CSS units

- I used to think this is a bad idea
- But I changed my mind
- If an element would have a width of 25 real-world millimeters
- the browser would have to recalculate its width every single time the user zooms
- Eats too much battery life and processor time


## CSS units

- But surely resolution tells us something useful.
- doesn't it?



## Resolution

if (window.devicePixelRatio >= 2)
@media all and (
(-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2),
(min-resolution: 192dpi)
)

## Resolution

- What is device pixel ratio?
- It's the ratio of screen size in device pixels and ideal viewport size


## iPhone 3G

- device pixels: 320
- ideal viewport: 320
- Therefore the devicePixelRatio is I


## iPhone 4S

- device pixels: 640
- ideal viewport: 320
- Therefore the devicePixelRatio is 2


## Samsung Galaxy Pocket

- device pixels: 240
- ideal viewport: 320
- Therefore the devicePixeIRatio is 0.75


## BlackBerry ZIO

- device pixels: 768
- ideal viewport: 342
- Therefore the devicePixelRatio is 2.2456 I 403508772
- (Weird, but not wrong)


## Resolution units

- dppx is dots per pixel
- where "dot" is an ideal viewport pixel
- and "pixel" a hardware device pixel.
- And since I inch is defined as 96px,
- 96dpi === I dppx by definition
- So resolution is not going to help here.
- Works for deciding whether to send over those high-res retina images, but that's about it


## Questions

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# Thank you <br> I'll put these slides online <br> <br> Questions? 

 <br> <br> Questions?}

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http://quirksmode.org
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Fronteers cursus, 18 april 2014

